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WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1780.

To the CIVIL OFFICERS *of the State of Pennsylvania.*

"When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice;
"but when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn."
SOLOMON.

MY intention is not to make any reflections on your past conduct, nor to throw out any aspersions concerning your exercising the power given you by the offices in which you have hitherto acted;—it is by way of caution, knowing that the best and most virtuous man is surrounded by temptations, and that timely advice from a friend is often of more real service than many remedies when the evil is done. And happy shall I be, if I can produce one single advantage to my country, or be useful in supporting the dignity of my native land.

Your situations give you a great opportunity of demonstrating both the statesman and the man of honour. On you, and on your conduct, the eyes of many are fixed;—they look to you for examples of piety and virtue, and expect you will assist and protect them in persevering in the noble path of liberty. Disappoint them not in their expectations;—but let every effort of your abilities be exercised to convince the world, that you are influenced not so much by interested views, as by an anxious desire to establish the standard of justice; and to spread wide those banners, under which the righteous may be protected from the detestable darts of persecution.—Let not the cries of the distressed widow and orphan ever plead against you before the throne of God; nor the groans of the innocent ascend, as corroborating evidences, up to the impartial bar of Heaven, where causes are to be finally determined by one who never was a "respecter of persons," and from whose judgment there is no appeal,---and where all those who have heaped affliction upon the afflicted, and multiplied distress on the head of the distressed, will doubtless hear the irrevocable sentence pronounced against them of "Depart ye cursed."

Let your Councils be replete with mercy, that you may thereby obtain mercy; and let not oppression stretch forth her iron rod, nor tyranny forge her shackles within our borders;-----but let wisdom and sound policy shine forth conspicuous in all their attracting habilliments, that you may promote the general good of mankind--- that so millions yet unborn shall honour your shades, and the rough passenger, seeing the stone under which your cold reliques shall be laid, may hug the marble with a grateful sigh, and drop a tear of gratitude on your silent graves.

While this is your study "the people will rejoice," they will chearfully join in paying the just tribute of praise to your noble virtues. Time will not be able to erase your glorious actions from the memory of man. Justice shall smile at the fair prospect before her, and religion shall clap her wings when she beholds the supporters of liberty repair to her standard:---Heaven shall bless you with her richest favours, and the guardian angels of the just will applaud you from the skies------they will proclaim your worth to the inhabitants of distant regions, and cause heaven and earth to ring with songs instituted in order to perpetuate your praise. Hence it is evident, that you have it in your power to establish to yourselves a character the most durable, and the most ennobling to man-----a character that shall flourish when all earthly power and grandeur shall be abolished---and that shall "stand secure amidst a falling world,"---that of being strict friends to the rights of man, and resolute advocates for the honour of God:---That so the inhabitants of distant climes may be enticed hither to taste, under your happy government, the sweets of true liberty; where they and all mankind will croud around you, to express their sense of your worth; and when the spirit takes its flight to ascend the abodes on high, it may hear the gracious trumpet proclaim you blessed---and repeat the blessing plaudit of "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

This is the character the righteous deserve, who, when they are in "authority, cause the people to rejoice." But the reverse is the character of the wicked, who, when they "bear rule the people mourn." For when the officers of justice in any country are actuated by their own passions, and urged by the spirit of revenge (which is too predominant in the human heart) to inglorious actions, it weakens the grand supporter of government,-----unanimity among the people. When immorality and unfeeling sensuality come to be introduced among rulers, they often hurry them on to make the most glaring attempts to overset religion, and to bury in impiety all the strong incentives to virtue, by which the beauties of a well governed State become tainted; and instead of governing with lenity, as they ought to do, there is great danger of their descending to the exercise of tyrannical power, and encouraging oppression on the innocent, which will always produce murmuring among the people;---horrid devastation would then be encouraged to raise her frightful head;-----and dreary desolation lay in ruins the whole country. Men of honour would detest such "unjust judges." Their names would be held in everlasting abhorrence, and remembered only for their dishonourable actions---actions so repugnant to the tender feelings of humanity, and so much below the dignity of an officer of justice. They would draw upon themselves the contempt of all civilized nations. They would pass through life scorned and detested, and be "rolled with infamy into their graves." Oh! painful thought!---that man should be so insensible to his own happiness as to forfeit all that is sweet in life, and expose himself to the just judgments of an offended God! who will never fail to punish the wickedness of man, and who will repay punishment for disobedience, on the trembling sons of tyranny, when the solemn summons from above shall be pronounced, of "Steward! give an accotint of thy Stewardship; for thou mayest be no longer Steward!"

Thus you see the vast difference there is between those two characters,----the one is the most noble and honourable; the other the most contemptible. Let me beseech you by all that is sacred and dear to you to continue to chuse the former; to sacrifice your own private interest to gain it---and despise nothing so much as the latter character, which will not only render your lives one continued scene of perplexity and wretchedness, but will spread destruction through the country, and introduce all the evils incident to a falling State.

Let not the inviting calls of ambition, nor the fair prospects of affluence, tempt you to countenance one single act of oppression; but let it be your peculiar care to assist and protect the innocent women of all ranks: For it certainly is not below the dignity of a gentleman to do all in his power to relieve the very meanest of this sex, when their distresses call for assistance. Indeed the ties of honour, and the soft dictates of politeness alone, if attended to, would induce us thereto. Let their tenderness be duly regarded; and let them have no cause to mourn whilst governed by you.

Let not your actions be for the promotion or aggrandizing of individuals, but let them all be for the general good of man, "under the inspection, and with a view to the approbation of your Maker, that thereby you may be made happy here and hereafter," and your names be renowned through time, by all who have any veneration for the sacred name of LIBERTY.

A FRIEND TO AMERICA.

A DIALOGUE *between* PENN, MONTGOMERY, CHATHAM, *and an* AMERICAN LADY.

Exoriare nostris ex ossibus ultor!

PENN,

FRIEND, I salute thee, and rejoice to find thee; has thee been able to change the opinion of friend Chatham; does he still believe the English nation the first in the world, the bravest, the justest, the most philosophic, and the most humane?

Montgomery. He is converted with regard to the article of bravery; and if he was sincere in his mistake, all these British shades newly arrived from America have perfectly undeceived him: Now he confesses that an American, a Spaniard, a Frenchman, is as brave as a Briton.

Chatham. Yes, Gentlemen, I was sincere in my opinion, and I confess, that by repeating to the nation that it had no equal in the universe, I myself had come to be persuaded of it. I was so well convinced that I have carried this idea to the tomb, in spite of every disgust experienced from the Court, and which might have been sufficient to have cured me of my enthusiasm.

Montgomery. As to justice, my Lord, do you believe that this is an eminent virtue of your nation?

Chatham. Assuredly I believe it; but it is necessary that we determine the meaning of words, and not confound that justice which regulates the interests of individuals, with that which States owe to each other.

Penn. Explain thyself, friend; for I do not at all understand this [illegible] now, that justice was eternal, immutable, [illegible] principles were independent of the passions and of the depravity of men; that they all may be reduced to this short maxim, "Do not to others that which thou wouldest not should be done to thee."

Montgomery. And I believe that this morality ought to be that of empires as well as of individuals.

Penn. I have gone farther, and my second maxim, whether as an individual or as a Legislator, has been, to do to others as I would have them to do to me.

Chatham. These are precisely the fine precepts which would place England in the last rank amongst the powers of the world: The justice which the public of England owes to herself is, to destroy every thing which gives her umbrage; to attack, under pretexts specious or otherwise, every rising power which may one day dispute with her the empire of the sea and of commerce, or at least establish the dangerous principle of equality and of reciprocal independence; to bear away the possessions of her rivals while they are without defence, and while in a ridiculous confidence, they imagine that they have nothing to dread, because they confine themselves to the limits of that imaginary justice, which is but the virtue of the innocent, the weak, and the cowardly.

Penn. O! Is it possible, that in the abodes of truth and of eternal peace, a shade so illustrious has retained these pernicious prejudices?

Chatham. They are the result of long experience, and to prove to you that they ought to make the basis of the British policy, I will ask you, if the duties of society towards itself do not consist in procuring to itself the highest degree of prosperity to which it can attain?

Montgomery. It is in part agreeable to this principle that we have shaken off the insupportable yoke which you were willing to impose upon us. It was animated by this noble and pure sentiment of patriotism, that I advanced under the walls of Quebec; that I received the mortal wound; that I gave thanks to Heaven that I died for my country; that I would have sacrificed a thousand lives, if I had had them, to free it from the tyranny of Britain, and that even in this asylum of peace and of happiness, my sweetest pleasure is to learn that all the efforts of the three kingdoms cannot make an edifice, the foundations of which are cemented by my blood.

Chatham. Your imagination rises, General, but let us go on. If a society ought to labour continually for its preservation and prosperity, as you agree, Britain, whose force consists solely in naval resources, ought to crush, without pity, every power capable to bring into danger her superiority upon the seas. The least negligence in this respect would bring her to destruction, and then it would be that under a vain pretext of equity towards others, the heads of the nation would have rendered themselves guilty, towards it, of the greatest iniquity.

Penn. And it is this detestable morality which has hurled her into an abyss, from whence she will not be able to emerge but by the extreme moderation of her enemies. It is this system which has reduced her to be without an ally; it is her pride and her injustice which have stirred up against her all the powers whose assistance she could expect; it is this abominable policy which has offended every nation, which has woven the knots of an alliance between France and your ancient Colonies, which renders all other powers favourable to them, which has reduced to a handful of individuals your partizans in America, and which, if I yet inhabited the sojourn of mortals, would determine me to join myself against you, without hesitation, on the side of liberty, of virtue, of fortitude, and of patriotism.

Montgomery. O peaceable Penn! Could these sacred words reach from these fortunate retreats to the grave assemblies of the Quakers of Pennsylvania! But, my Lord, it remains for us to see if England, fallen from her exclusive pretensions to courage, and to justice, has preserved the sceptre of philosophy, and if her Chiefs merit the crowns which the antient Republics decreed to their most humane citizens.

Chatham. Every thing witnesses the moderation and the humanity of the British nation. Some excesses committed by covetous and cruel conquerors in the East-Indies ought not to take away from us the honour of having softened the rigours of war, and wherever our triumphant arms have been carried by our British heroes, we have taught our enemies, that we can conquer without abusing victory.-------But what tumult is this around the boat of Charon; the shades croud there as to contemplate some new spectacle in Elysium?

Montgomery. I perceive a woman clothed in funeral crape: She is bound with a bloody scarf; she advances with slow steps, her head bowed down, and with a melancholy air, and she appears penetrated with profound grief. I think, from her dress, from her walk, and from her features, that I see an American: Let us go up to her, I want to know if my country is intirely free.

A Woman. Yes, it is free, illustrious Montgomery: And if at this moment the enemy still tears its bosom, it is the last effort of one distracted, who combats with death, and means to render her last moments deadly to her conqueror. But the excesses to which the British give themselves, raise the spirit of our fellow patriots, and I thank heaven for my death, if it can hasten the deliverance of America.

Chatham. What monsters have dipt their hands in the blood of a woman?

The Shade. The British.

Penn. O Wickedness!

Chatham. How did they commit this horrid crime?

The Shade. I lived in the Jerseys; our enemies had directed their march towards my residence, destroying and burning all that was in their way. I would have fled far away from this theatre of horror, but I was detained by my tenderness for a numerous family whose mother I was; their march was too rapid to give me time to rescue nine children from their rage, and I preferred to run the same danger with them all, to the misery of abandoning any one. I was struck with terror when I saw myself surrounded with desolation and burnings. I saw the soldiers running around our dwelling like a company of furious savages; they held in their hands lighed torches and contemplated, with a barbarous joy, the buildings and the barns in flames. I perceived the danger in which I was, fearful and trembling, I looked to see where I could fly, when the cries of my frighted children detained me amongst them. They gathered around me, raising to heaven their innocent hands, or clasping me in their arms. I took the youngest, and pressed it to my breast: Their tears made me forget my own danger; surrounded with the flames and with bayonets, my heart torn with their cries, witness to the ferocity of our enemies, I experienced all the alarms which could torment the heart of a mother. All at once I heard them round me, calling out in these terrible words, "Let us kill her, let us kill her; it is she, let us kill her! At the same instant, an Englishman of a fierce appearance, his eyes sparkling, vomiting imprecations, put an end to my days, and deprived nine children of a mother who adored them.------Oh my dear

children, you saw me die, and I could not bid you farewell!

Chatham. It is done: The Engliſh are degenerated, the national character is degraded, I have no longer a country.

Montgomery. My country is free.

Penn. O Land, for ever happy, when it ſhall unite the ſweets of peace to thoſe of independence!

HAGUE, *April 6.*

THE following is the memorial preſented by Prince de Galitzin, envoy extraordinary from her Majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, to their High Mightineſſes.

"High and Mighty Lords,

"The underſigned, Envoy Extraordinary from her Majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, has the honour to communicate to you here, a copy made by the Empreſs his Sovereign to the powers actually at war. Your High Mightineſſes may look upon that communication as a peculiar mark of the attention of the Empreſs for the republic, equally intereſted in the reaſons that have given occaſion to this declaration. He had moreover orders to declare to them, in the name of her Imperial Majeſty, that ſo far as on the one ſide ſhe deſires to maintain, during the preſent war, the ſtricteſt neutrality, ſo far ſhe will ſupport, by the moſt efficacious means, the honour of the Ruſſian flag, and the ſafety of the commerce and navigation of her ſubjects, and will not ſuffer it to be moleſted by any belligerent power. That in order to avoid on this occaſion all miſunderſtanding or falſe interpretation, ſhe thought it requiſite to ſpecify in her declaration the limits of a free trade, and what is called contraband. That if the definition of the firſt is founded on notions the moſt ſimple, moſt clear, and the moſt determined by the natural right, that of the laſt is taken by her literally from the treaty of commerce between Ruſſia and Great-Britain. That by this ſhe inconteſtably proves her good faith and impartiality toward the one and the other party. That, in conſequence, ſhe thinks ſhe has a right to expect, that the other commercial powers will readily accede to her manner of thinking, reſpecting neutrality.

"That from theſe views, her Imperial Majeſty has charged the underſigned to invite your High Mightineſſes to make a common cauſe with her, inaſmuch as that union may ſerve to protect the commerce and navigation, by obſerving at the ſame time the ſtricteſt neutrality, and to communicate to them the meaſures ſhe has taken in conſequence.

"A ſimilar invitation has already been given to the Courts of Copenhagen, Stockholm and Liſbon, that by the common care of all the neutral maritime powers, there may be eſtabliſhed and legalized, in favour of the commercial navigation of the neutral nations, a natural ſyſtem founded on juſtice, and which, by its real advantages, may ſerve as a rule to future ages.

"The underſigned makes no doubt that your High Mightineſſes will take into conſideration, the invitation of her Imperial Majeſty, and concur in it, by making without delay a declaration to the belligerent powers, grounded upon the ſame principles as that of the Empreſs his Sovereign, explaining themſelves at the ſame time reſpecting the protection of their commerce, the navigation, and the nature of the contraband, conforming to the terms of their reſpective treaties with the other nations.

"Furthermore the underſigned has the honour to aſſure your High Mightineſſes, that if, to eſtabliſh on a ſolid foundation a ſyſtem as glorious as it is advantageous to the welfare of the navigation in general, they would open a negociation with the neutral powers abovementioned, in order to eſtabliſh a particular convention on that ſubject, the Empreſs his Sovereign will be ready to come into it.

"Your High Mightineſſes will eaſily perceive the neceſſity of accelerating their reſolutions, upon objects as important as beneficial to humanity in general. The underſigned requeſts the favour of a ſpeedy anſwer.

(ſigned) DEMETRI, Prince de Galitzin."

HAGUE, April 3, 1780.

LONDON, *April 18.*

The late capture of the American packet, bound from France to the Congreſs, has, it is ſaid, occaſioned no ſmall conſternation among many gentlemen both at the Eaſt and Weſt end of this metropolis. Beſides an account of all the intended military operations of the French this enſuing ſummer, both in America and in Europe, there were found on board a large quantity of private letters, many of which are from ſome eminent hands on this ſide of the Britiſh Channel. When the news of this event took air, which was ſoon after the expreſs arrived from Portſmouth, two or three diſtinguiſhed characters went immediately into the country for the benefit of their health. What light a little time may throw on this dark buſineſs is not yet very certain; but ſome people, who pretend to know a good deal of the affair, inſinuate that it will turn out to be very ſerious.

They write from Leghorn, that his Highneſs the Grand Duke of Tuſcany had ſent orders to his Miniſters at Venice and Genoa, to offer his interpoſition between the two powers to prevent a rupture, which might cauſe commotions in Italy very ſerious and unſeaſonable.

A few days ago the Town Clerk of Scarborough, by order of the corporation, preſented the freedom of that borough to Captain Pearſon, late of the Seraphis, and Captain Percy, late of the Counteſs of Scarborough, in boxes of Heart of Oak, for their gallant behaviour in an engagement off that port, with a ſquadron of ſhips under the command of Paul Jones, whereby the Baltic fleet under their convoy was preſerved, and a ſtop put to further depredations on the coaſt.

The following is a declaration from the Empreſs of Ruſſia to the Courts of London, Verſailles and Madrid.

"THE Empreſs of all the Ruſſias has ſo fully manifeſted her ſentiments of equity and moderation, and has given ſuch evident proofs during the courſe of the war that ſhe ſupported againſt the Ottoman Porte, of the regard ſhe has for the rights of neutrality and the liberty of univerſal commerce, as all Europe can witneſs. This conduct, as well as the principles of impartiality that ſhe has diſplayed during the preſent war, juſtly inſpires her with the fulleſt confidence, that her ſubjects would peaceably enjoy the fruits of their induſtry, and the advantages belonging to a neutral nation. Experience has, nevertheleſs, proved the contrary. Neither the above mentioned conſiderations, nor the regard to the rights of nations, have prevented the ſubjects of her Imperial Majeſty from being often moleſted in their navigation, and ſtopped in their operations by thoſe of the belligerent powers.

"Theſe hindrances to the liberty of trade in general, and to that of Ruſſia in particular, are of a nature to excite the attention of all neutral nations. The Empreſs finds herſelf obliged therefore to free it by all the means compatible with the dignity and the well being of her ſubjects; but before ſhe puts this into execution, and with a ſincere intention to prevent any future infringements, ſhe thought it but juſt to publiſh to all Europe the principles ſhe means to follow, which are the propereſt to prevent miſunderſtandings, or any occurrences that may occaſion it. Her Imperial Majeſty does it with the more confidence, as ſhe finds theſe principles coincident with the primitive right of nations, which every people may reclaim, and which the belligerent powers cannot invalidate without violating the laws of neutrality, and without diſavowing the maxims they have adopted in the different treaties and public engagements.

"They are reducible to the following points:

"Firſt, that all neutral ſhips may freely navigate from port to port, and on the coaſts of nations at war.

"Secondly, that the effects belonging to the ſubjects of the ſaid warring powers ſhall be free in all neutral veſſels, except contraband merchandize.

"Thirdly, that the Empreſs, as to the ſpecification of the above mentioned merchandize, holds to what is mentioned in the 10th and 11th articles of her treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, extending her obligations to all the powers at war.

"Fourthly, that to determine what is meant by a blocked up port, this is only to be underſtood of one which is ſo well kept in by the ſhips of the power that attacks it, and which keep their places, that it is dangerous to enter into it.

"Fifthly, that theſe principles ſerve as a rule for proceedings and judgments upon the legality of prizes.

"Her Imperial Majeſty, in making theſe points public, does not heſitate to declare, that to maintain them and to protect the honour of her flag, the ſecurity of the trade and navigation of her ſubjects, ſhe has prepared the greateſt part of her marine forces. This meaſure will not, however, influence the ſtrict neutrality ſhe does obſerve, and will obſerve, ſo long as ſhe is not provoked and forced to break the bounds of moderation and perfect impartiality. It will be only in this extremity that her fleet will have orders to go wherever honour, intereſt, and need may require.

"In giving this ſolemn aſſurance with the uſual openneſs of her character, the Empreſs cannot do other than promiſe herſelf that the belligerent powers, convinced of the ſentiments of juſtice and equity which animate her, will contribute towards the accompliſhments of theſe ſalutary purpoſes, which manifeſtly tend to the good of all nations, and to the advantage even of thoſe at war. In conſequence of which, her Imperial Majeſty will furniſh her commanding officers with inſtructions conformable to the above mentioned principles, founded upon primitive laws of people, and ſo often adopted in their conventions."

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 18.

At the Court of St. James's, the 17th of April, 1780.

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS, ſince the commencement of the war in which Great-Britain is engaged by the unprovoked aggreſſion of France and Spain, repeated Memorials have been preſented by his Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the States General of the United Provinces, demanding the ſuccours ſtipulated by treaty; to which requiſition, though ſtrongly called upon in the laſt Memorial of the 21ſt of March, their High Mightineſſes have given no anſwer, nor ſignified any intention of complying therewith: And whereas, by the non-performance of the cleareſt engagements, they deſert the alliance that has ſo long ſubſiſted between the crown of Great-Britain and the Republic, and place themſelves in the condition of a neutral power, bound to this kingdom by no treaty, every principle of wiſdom and juſtice requires, that his Majeſty ſhould conſider them henceforward as ſtanding only in that diſtant relation in which they have placed themſelves: His Majeſty therefore, having taken this matter into his royal conſideration, doth, by and with the advice of his Privy-Council, judge it expedient to carry into immediate execution thoſe intentions which were formally notified in the Memorial preſented by his Ambaſſador on the 21ſt of laſt March, and previouſly ſignified, in an official verbal declaration made by Lord Viſcount Stormont, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, to Count Welderen, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic, nearly two months before the delivery of the aforeſaid Memorial: For theſe cauſes his Majeſty, by and with the advice of the Privy-Council, doth declare, that the ſubjects of the United Provinces are henceforward to be conſidered upon the ſame footing with thoſe of other neutral ſtates not privileged by treaty; and his Majeſty doth hereby ſuſpend, proviſionally, and till further order, all the particular ſtipulations reſpecting the freedom of navigation and commerce, in time of war, of the ſubjects of the States-General, contained in the ſeveral treaties now ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and the Republic, and more particularly thoſe contained in the marine treaty between Great-Britain and the United Provinces, concluded at London, Dec. 1—11, 1674.

From a humane regard to the intereſts of individuals, and a deſire to prevent their ſuffering by any ſurprize, his Majeſty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, doth declare, that the effect of this his Majeſty's order ſhall take place at the following terms, viz.

In the Channel and the North Seas, twelve days after the date hereof.

From the Channel, the Britiſh Seas, and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Iſlands incluſively, either in the Ocean or Mediterranean, the term ſhall be ſix weeks from the aforeſaid date.

Three months from the ſaid Canary Iſlands as far as the Equinoctial Line or Equator.

And laſtly, ſix months beyond the ſaid Line of Equator, and in all other parts of the world, without any exception or other more particular deſcription of time and place.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

May 3. A letter from on board the Swan ſloop, dated in the Bay of Biſcay, April 12, ſays, "We daily meet with Dutch ſhips, who ſwarm in the Bay, and carry on the French trade. We have, however, taken only two; one from Cadiz for Breſt, with ſtores, ſent to Liſbon; the other from Bourdeaux, ſent for England; by which conveyance you will receive this: Theſe people appear as if ſworn to ſecrecy; for aſk what queſtion you will, the reply is, "I know nothing."

Capt. Pearſon, late of the Serapis, who has choſen the Alarm in preference to two other ſhips that were offered him, one of them the Magnanime, a new 64 gun ſhip, building at Deptford, has what is commonly termed a roving commiſſion, which enables him to cruize in any latitude he may chooſe, and for as long a time as he pleaſes.

May 9. It is ſaid that the neutral powers have reſolved to form a Congreſs, for the purpoſe of compoſing a new code of maritime laws of nations. That this Congreſs will meet in Holland, and that even the powers at war will be invited to ſend each one Delegate. If there be any truth in this ſtory, it is not improbable that a general peace will be the conſequence.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1780.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the Chamber of Accounts, in the State-Houſe at Philadelphia, from the 21ſt of Auguſt next until the 1ſt of September, in order to ſettle the Public Accounts of the State Treaſurer, General Loan Office, Light-Houſe rates, Duties of Slaves, Collectors of Exciſe, State-Iſland, County Commiſſioners and Treaſurers: The above officers are hereby requeſted to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper Vouchers and Accounts.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
WILLIAM COATS,
DANIEL HEESTER,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
} Committee of Accounts.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1780.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the Collector of Paſſyunk townſhip, that he cannot obtain the tax due on a five acre piece of marſh meadow, the property of Edward Chick and others; NOTICE is hereby given, that unleſs the ſaid Edward Chick, his Attorney or Agent, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due thereon, within the ſpace of ninety-five days from the date hereof, the premiſes will be ſold, agreeable to an Act of General Aſſembly, paſſed the third day of April, 1779.

FRANCIS GURNEY,
PRESLEY BLACKISTON,
} Commiſſioners.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from the Croſs Keys in Philadelphia, to that noted and commodious dwelling in the borough of Cheſter, formerly occupied by Mr. David Cowpland (now the ſign of the Croſs Keys) where he intends carrying on the tavern buſineſs as uſual, for the reception and entertainment of ſuch gentlemen travellers as may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, having furniſhed himſelf with a choice ſtock of liquors and aſſiduous attendants; he alſo flatters himſelf with the continuance of his former cuſtomers, who may rely on receiving every poſſible attention, from their moſt obedient humble ſervant

¶ GEORGE FORSYTH.

WATCH-GLASSES, Main-Springs, Fuſee Chains and Hands, by the quantity, to be Sold by JOHN WOOD, Watch-Maker, at his ſhop in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, where is done all kinds of CLOCK and WATCH WORK, with care and diſpatch. ¶

A YOUNG MAN, who underſtands Accompts, writes a good Hand, and can be well recommended, is willing to engage as a CLERK. Enquire at Bell's Book-Store, next Door to St. Paul's Church, Third-Street. *

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, in the night between the 9th and 10th of July inſtant, A certain perſon, who had engaged as a Pennſylvania Volunteer for the 8th Company of the 4th Battalion of the county of Bucks, by the name of HUGH M'DONALD, about 5 feet 10 inches high, pock-marked, black hair, a ſturdy well built fellow; he will be likely to make a pretty genteel appearance, as he has received a large bounty, and robbed Edward Broker and Alexander Hill, both volunteers, of near 3000 dollars. Whoever apprehends the above deſcribed M'Donald, and ſecures him in any place of cloſe confinement, ſo that the ſubſcriber may bring him to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward. JAMES LEDDIN.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels are forbid taking him away. *

WAS taken from the ſhore, about the 6th of June laſt, a little above the mouth of Mantua creek, Glouceſter county, a large new BATTEAU, pine ſides, with two boards near of a width on each ſide, one pine board in the middle of the bottom, and the reſt of the bottom cedar, two of her knees are mulberry, the reſt whiteoak, and whiteoak ſtem. Whoever ſecures ſaid batteau, ſo as the owner may get her again, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, paid by JOHN STEPHENS, near the mouth of Mantua creek. ¶

Radnor Townſhip, Cheſter county, July 10, 1780.

WHEREAS Margaret, the wife of the ſubſcriber, hath abſented herſelf from his houſe, and refuſes to return and live with him; and as he is apprehenſive ſhe may run him in debt, he therefore hereby forewarns all perſons from truſting her upon his account, as he is determined to pay no debts which ſhe may contract with any perſon or perſons whatever after the date hereof.

¶ JOHN LONG.

STRAYED away in the night of the 2d inſtant, out of the paſture of John Springer, in Doman's townſhip, Philadelphia county, a cheſtnut MARE, about 15 hands high, 5 years old, has no brand mark, and paces. Alſo a brown HORSE, 4 years old, paces, is about 14 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, and a ſnip on the noſe, no brand mark, has the ring-bone on his hind feet, and both creatures are pretty much marked with the collar. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures, and brings them to MICHAEL ZIEGLER, in Skippack, or to the ſubſcriber, living in Colebrookdale townſhip, Berks county, ſhall have FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS reward for both, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 12, 1780. JOHN BUCKWALTER. ¶

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 1.

The 29th ult. a fleet of merchantmen, conſiſting of 24 ſail, at one o'clock, abreaſt of Cape Henry, diſcovered 9 ſail of veſſels to the ſouth-eaſt; at two o'clock diſcovered 25, all ſquare rigged veſſels, except a cutter and one other ſmall ſloop; four of them appeared to be large men of war. The wind to the eaſtward, the fleet bore up and ſtood in again. At ſix P. M. above Willoughby's Point, a ſhip and two brigs of the enemy being within gun ſhot, the ſhips Renown and Fair American, brigs Hero, Minerva, and Induſtry, hove to, and prepared for cloſe action to protect the fleet; an action enſued, which laſted about an hour without any intermiſſion; but the enemy being only three in number, and ſome conſiderable diſtance from the reſt of their ſhips, did not think proper to engage in cloſe action. Our veſſels of war having ſecured their convoy, and obſerving a frigate and ſeveral other veſſels of the enemy bearing down upon them, thought it moſt prudent to diſcontinue the action, and made the beſt of their way for the Bay. The chace continued until dark, when five of the enemy's ſhips anchored above New-Port News; the reſt are ſuppoſed to be in Hampton Road. We do not hear that our fleet has ſuſtained any damage.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated April 4.

"At a meeting of the merchants of Dublin, about the twentieth of March, it was unanimouſly reſolved, that a letter containing the freedom of that body ſhould be preſented to Henry Grattan Eſq, on account of the conduct which he has held in Parliament, and the zeal which he has ſhewn in laboring to eſtabliſh the proſperity of Ireland. This reſolution having been communicated to Mr. Grattan, he made for anſwer in ſubſtance, "that the honor they had done him would induce him to make all poſſible efforts, to obtain a modification of Poyning's Law, and to withdraw this country from all illegal pretenſions on the part of the Britiſh Parliament; and if it ſhould appear that this is the general wiſh, (and in caſe no other perſon more experienced ſhould preſent himſelf to undertake it) to lay the foundations of this great work, immediately after the holidays, he would propoſe that there ſhould be made a declaration of the rights of Ireland. I know that this meaſure is neceſſary, to eſtabliſh upon a durable foundation your commerce, your property, your liberty. I know that it is the true and the only means of changing the good intelligence, which reigns between Great-Britain and this Iſland, into confidence without affectation, and ſincere affection. The ſucceſs of theſe two meaſures is within the reach of the loyal efforts of the people, but to inſure it, the efforts of the whole people are neceſſary. I regard them in one word as the ultimatum of Ireland." This anſwer was on the twenty-fourth of March.

"The freeholders of the county of Leitrim have given ſimilar inſtructions to their repreſentatives, and have received ſimilar anſwers.

"There are great complaints in Dublin againſt the Admiralty, for neglecting the protection of commerce in their ſeas, and it is propoſed to open a ſubſcription for building ſome national ſhips, deſtined to the national defence. This idea, it is ſaid, with reaſon, which may give birth to a national fleet and flag, cannot be equally reliſhed by the three kingdoms.

"Luke Gardiner, Eſq; repreſentative of the county of Dublin, to the inſtructions from his conſtituents, anſwered, "that he thought like them that no power ought to have the leaſt ſhare in their legiſlation, but the King, Lords and Commons, and he thought this privilege could not be denied by any friend of that country. I am convinced, that the authority of the Engliſh legiſlature exiſts no more, in regard to this country; nevertheleſs if any one can ſuggeſt to Parliament any practicable means of obtaining a formal declaration of it, I will ſupport it with all the warmth of which I am capable. Poyning's Law, in that which concerns the intervention of the Privy Council, when a bill is in agitation, is not an object for Great-Britain. If we repeal this part of the law, the power of the Crown will become a more efficacious part of the conſtitution than it is at preſent; but I believe that Great-Britain does not perfectly underſtand this matter; when ſhe ſhall underſtand it better, I am certain that we ſhall find no difficulty to obtain the alteration which you propoſe. To judge by the whole tenor of the conduct which Great-Britain has held in the laſt place, we ought to conclude, that after having granted us more than we had a right to expect, upon points which appeared to be of the greateſt conſequence, ſhe will not oppoſe herſelf to the reaſonable wiſhes of this country, concerning objects which are not of any importance for her—I will give all poſſible attention to the ſtate of the public revenue, and will exert all my efforts to put the expences of the nation upon a footing proportioned to her means."

"The anſwer of Sir Edward Newenham, the other repreſentative, ſays, that the inſtructions breathe a ſpirit, which is the true diſtinguiſhing character of freemen, determined to ſupport the independence and honor of their country: that his duty as well as a perfect uniformity of ſentiment, will regulate his conduct, in a manner conformable to their deſires.

"The great meaſures, thoſe meaſures ſo important and abſolutely neceſſary, which they recommend, ſhall find in him the firmeſt ſupport. He is perfectly perſuaded, that they alone can give a permanent ſecurity to the regulations lately made, in regard to commerce. He agrees with them that they owe much to the paternal affection of the King, and the commencing juſtice of the Britiſh nation, but that they owe more to the glorious exertions of their freeholders and free citizens: that a reduction of the public expences is a meaſure which ought not to be delayed: that he will concur with zeal in thoſe meaſures, the object of which ſhall be, to aboliſh every uſeleſs employment, and every unmerited penſion. When theſe ends ſhall be obtained, the whole kingdom ought to unite to obtain a bill, which ſhall aſſure the independence of Parliament, by limiting the number of members provided with places which may ſit in it, and by excluding totally every penſioned member. It is equally abſurd and unconſtitutional to ſee people of this ſort diſtribute among themſelves the monies of the public treaſury.

"I hope I ſhall not be tedious, in ſtating ſo particularly proceedings, which muſt have ſuch momentous conſequences. They are foundations of another revolution, and will effect a total independence of Ireland on England. If England ſhould reſiſt theſe demands, and at the ſame time continue the war with America and the Houſe of Bourbon, you may have an Ambaſſador at the Court or Congreſs of Ireland in a very ſhort time."

Extract of another letter of the ſame date.

"The national aſſociation, as it begins now to be called, was adopted by the city of London, at Guildhall, the 22d of March. In a Committee of the Common Council, eſtabliſhed to maintain a correſpondence with the Committees named or which ſhall be named by the different counties, cities and towns of the kingdom,

"Whereas the General Aſſembly of Deputies named by the counties, cities and towns, have ſent to this Committee a copy of the reſolutions of the ſaid Aſſembly, containing the plan of a general aſſociation, together with a memorial in ſupport of ſaid plan, and a circular letter from the Preſident of the ſaid Aſſembly:

"*Reſolved unanimouſly*, That it appears to this Committee, that the ſaid reſolutions and circular letter are formed upon the beaſt means of uniting all the ſaid counties, cities and towns, proteſtors and others, who have not yet preſented petitions to Parliament for obtaining redreſs of national grievances, by ties which cannot fail in the end to inſure to the ſupplications of the people the deſired ſucceſs, in repairing the wrongs which the conſtitution has ſuffered, and in rooting out the dangerous influence of the crown, which has almoſt ſapped the foundation of this conſtitution. The Committee paſſed a few other reſolutions, particularly that they would publiſh the plan, the circular letter, and their own reſolutions upon them, and adjourned over the holidays to the 3d of April (yeſterday) to conſider them in detail."

Extract of a third letter of the ſame date.

"There is an anecdote from Malaga which ought to be mentioned, becauſe it cannot fail to have ſerious conſequences.

"The Swediſh frigate the Illerim, of 34 guns, commanded by Capt. Ankarloo, on the 28th of February, at half after eight at night, met an Engliſh privateer belonging to Minorca, of 28 guns. The Swediſh Captain, after hailing the privateer, let her continue her courſe, and went on quietly his own. About half an hour after, the privateer returning, ranged herſelf aſtern of the frigate, and unexpectedly diſcharged both her broadſides, loaded with langrage, which killed three ſailors, broke the thigh and the right leg of the Captain, wounded his Lieutenant, and ſome people of the crew. Ankarloo, who in the evening had been obliged by a violent gale of wind to draw in his guns, and ſhut up his ports, not finding himſelf prepared for battle, his officers took immediate meaſures, with the utmoſt alertneſs, for repulſing the privateer, which in fact did at laſt receive one broadſide from the frigate; but upon the whole, ſhe eſcaped in the night by the force of ſails and of oars. After this perfidy on the part of the Engliſh, Ankarloo would have entered Marſeilles, for the ſake of dreſſing his wounds; but having met with contrary winds and bad weather for three days, he put into Malaga, where he went aſhore to the houſe of the Swediſh Conſul, and he is ſince dead of his wounds."

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *Philadelphia, July* 9, 1780.

WHEREAS it is of great importance that the BOARD of ADMIRALTY ſhould be informed of the number, ſituation, and movements of the enemy's ſhips of war in the Weſt-Indies and other parts of North-America. All Captains of veſſels are therefore requeſted, immediately on their arrival at this port, to furniſh the Board with ſuch intelligence on this ſubject as they may be able to communicate.

By Order of the Board,

I. BROWN, Secretary.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOSEPH REED Eſquire,

PRESIDENT, *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly did in their late ſeſſions paſs an Act, intitled, "An Act for procuring an immediate ſupply of proviſions for the Fœderal Army, in its preſent exigency," under which Commiſſioners were appointed in ſeveral counties within this State, to procure cattle, ſheep, and ſalted proviſions, with all poſſible diſpatch. And it was declared by the ſame Act, that it ſhould be lawful for the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council, by proclamation, to ſuſpend the ſeveral powers and authorities therein granted, when the circumſtances of the army ſhould in their judgment admit thereof. AND WHEREAS the ſupplies of the above articles are now ſufficiently ample to juſtify the ſuſpenſion of the ſaid purchaſes, and all further proceedings under the ſaid Act, at this time. Whereupon, in purſuance of the powers ſo veſted in us, we have thought proper to iſſue this our proclamation, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, to which the ſaid Commiſſioners, and all others concerned, are required to conform and govern themſelves accordingly.—And We do further require the ſaid Commiſſioners, with all convenient ſpeed, to make report of the purchaſes by them made under the ſaid Act, and to return to the Secretary of our Supreme Council the ungranted Certificates remaining in their hands.

GIVEN, by order of the Council, under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPHREED *Eſquire, Preſident, and the ſeal of the State at* Philadelphia, *this fifth day of* July, *in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.*

JOSEPH REED, *Preſident.*

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the PEOPLE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUN away, on the 8th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Coomb's Alley, Philadelphia, an apprentice lad, named Owen O Gublin, near 18 years of age, ſlender made, with ſtrait black hair; had on, when he went away, a homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers, round hat, half worn ſhoes and braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him home to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JAMES WORSTALL.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels and others, are deſired not to harbour or take him away at their peril.

WRAPPING PAPER,

To be SOLD, by

HALL & SELLERS.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Ladies Donation in this City, the Liberties and Germantown, being now compleated, I ſend you a particular account, which I requeſt you would inſert, together with the names of thoſe Ladies who generouſly took the trouble of collecting it.—The number of individual contributors was ſo great that it would exceed the limits of a news-paper. As ſoon as the directions of his Excellency General Waſhington are received for the diſpoſal of it, the donors will be informed, and when the whole is compleated, a regular account will be made up and publiſhed.

E. REED.

ACCOUNT of DONATIONS received by the LADIES *in their ſeveral Diſtricts, for the Soldiers of the American Army, viz.*

	In Specie. £	s.	d.	*Continental Dol.*
Counteſs d'Lucerne, - -		-		6000
Marchioneſs d'Fayette, -	175	0	0	
Sundries, - - -	17	16	0	
No. 1. *Northern Liberties.*				
Mrs. G. B. Eyre, Mrs. Coates, and Mrs. J. B. Smith, - -	13	18	10	6645½
No. 2. *From Vine to Race-ſtreet.*				
Mrs Wade and Miſs Jenkins,	33	16	9	6600
No. 3. *From Race to Arch-ſtreet.*				
Mrs. Hutchinſon, Mrs. Haſſenclever Mrs. Hillegas and Mrs. Clarkſon,	68	3	8	13095
No. 4. *From Arch to Market-ſtreet.*				
Mrs. C. Thompſon, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Blair and Mrs. T. Smith,	54	6	1	19959½
No. 5. *Market to Cheſnut-ſtreet.*				
Mrs. Bache, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. J. Caldwell, and Mrs. M'Clenachan. - -	82	2	11	30629½
No. 6. *Cheſnut to Walnut-ſtreet.*				
Mrs. S. Caldwell, Mrs. Ruſh, Mrs. Peters, and Mrs. A. Caldwell,	65	7	10	16925
No. 7. *Walnut to Spruce-ſtreet.*				
Mrs. Meaſe, and Mrs. Wilſon, -				63561½
No 8. *Spruce to Pine-ſtreet.*				
Mrs. T. M'Kean, Mrs. J. Searle, Mrs. J. Meaſe, Mrs. Dr. Shippen, and Mrs. Morris, - -	56	7	7	14300
No. 9. *Pine to South-ſtreet.*				
Mrs. Turnbull and Mrs. J. Benezet,	34	17	0	9220
No. 10. *Southwark.*				
Mrs. Marſh, Mrs. Ord, Mrs. Blewer, Mrs Knox, and Mrs. Penroſe,	9	16	7	10141
Germantown and Battlehauſen.				
Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Hillegas, Mrs. Clarkſon, Mrs. Haſſenclever, and Mrs. Bache, - - - - -	13	17	6	3603
	£ 625	10	9	200680
Specie £ 625 10 9, at 60 for 1	in Conti.			100086
	Total amount,			300766

Philadelphia, July 10, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN away this morning from the ſubſcriber, a Negroe wench named MARIA, alias AMORITTA; ſhe is about thirty-four years of age, tall and well made, her face long, and features more regular than are common with her colour: She had on, or took with her, a pale blue and white fine ſhort linſey gown and petticoat almoſt new, a petticoat of green baize, a pair of new high-heeled leather ſhoes, good ſhifts of brown homeſpun linen, and aprons of the ſame. It is ſuppoſed ſhe will endeavour to get into the Jerſeys, as ſhe came from thence, and once lived with Mr. Thomas Lowrey, of Flemmington; but it is ſuſpected ſhe is now lurking in this city, or concealed by ſome free negroes.

She alſo took with her, her female child named JANE, about 4 years old, well made, fat, round faced, and lively: had on, or took with her, a brown homeſpun frock; alſo a blue and white linſey frock.

Whoever will deliver the ſaid wench and child to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward.

JOHN DUFFIELD.

N. B All perſons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN off the commons of Philadelphia, on Sunday the 4th of June laſt, a black MARE, 15 hands high, 6 years old, a natural pacer, branded on the near ſhoulder and off buttock with a three barred ſtirrup iron, a wen on her right thigh, and a ſaddle mark about the breadth of a dollar, had ſore eyes when miſſed. Whoever takes up the thief and mare, if ſtolen, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, and for the mare only, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, at the Bettering-houſe, Philadelphia.

JACOB PARKER, A. C. G. H.

WAS ſtopt by the ſubſcriber, living in Flower-town, near Whitemarſh, Philadelphia county, the 20th day of May laſt, a ſmall bay MARE, cat hammed, age unknown, and a two year old heifer, then in the poſſeſſion of Benjamin Gilbert, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner or owners are hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

PEACOCK MAJOR.

N. B. The ſaid Gilbert was ſeen the 14th day of May with a likely grey horſe, well ſhod, alſo ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen, and perhaps exchanged for the above deſcribed mare and heifer.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Cheſter, on Thurſday night, the 6th of July, A ſmall Black HORSE, about 13½ hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, marked IA on the nigh ſhoulder, his near hind leg broke above the paſtern; the ſkin is off under the hind part of the ſaddle about the breadth of a copper, marked on the off ſhoulder G:R not very plain, in the inſide of his nigh thigh is a muſket ball. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe five miles from Cheſter ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges; or for horſe and thief 300 Dollars, if brought to juſtice, paid by me,

JOHN M'CANN.

WANTED,

A WOMAN that will undertake to cook for a large family in this city; where there are ſeveral ſervants to aſſiſt her. Any perſon underſtanding her buſineſs, and can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

WANTED to HIRE by the Quarter,

and to be entered upon immediately,

A GENTEEL HOUSE and GARDEN, about two or three miles from town, with a ſtable for two horſes, cow-houſe, and a lot of ground adjacent to it. Any perſon having ſuch a place, will meet with encouragement, by applying to the Printers. ¶

Philadelphia, July 4th.

Princeton, June 29, 1780.

To be SOLD, at Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate within one quarter of a mile of Princeton, Middleſex county, Eaſt New-Jerſey, 42 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the great road leading to Trenton, containing above 300 acres of excellent good land, 100 acres thereof is good woodland, 20 acres of meadow, and as much more may be made with very little trouble, a never failing ſtream of water runs through the centre of the place. On the plantation is a well finiſhed large ſtone dwelling-houſe, fit for any family, likewiſe a large barn, and an exceeding good ſtable, that will hold 20 horſes, with other out-houſes; alſo a large garden. A clear and indiſputable title for the whole will be given. For further particulars and terms, apply to James Fiſher, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. ¶ ALEXANDER M'DONALD.

Huntington townſhip, York county, June 24, 1780.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber did, on the 14th of April, 1778, give his bond to Henry Werſtler, of ſaid townſhip, for Ninety-five Pounds, payable on the 14th of April laſt, and a ſhort time after it became due paid the full contents thereof to the ſaid Werſtler, which he received before ſeveral witneſſes, but afterwards refuſed to give up the bond: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to anſwer the ſame a ſecond time.

† HENRY ZIEGLER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Warrington townſhip, York county, State of Pennſylvania, on the 10th of May laſt, A Black MARE, four years old, 14 hands high, ſome white on the near hind foot, no brand diſcernable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ DAVID JORDAN.

TO be SOLD,

A LOT in Vine ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt, 22 feet, and in depth 96 feet, to Holm's Alley, with the privilege of ſaid Alley. For terms apply to RICHARD FOOTMAN, or WILLIAM DELAP.

JAMES WILSON *and* Co.

At their NEW MEDICINAL STORE,

In Second-ſtreet, one door below Walnut-ſtreet, have juſt opened a freſh and general aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES of prime quality, which they propoſe to ſell on moderate terms, for caſh only.

The following are ſome of the capital ARTICLES.

Quickſilver,	Opium,
Antimony,	Myrrh,
Balſam Capivi,	Iſinglaſs,
Peru,	Manna,
Borax,	Corroſive Sublimate,
Crem Tartar,	Liquorice,
Camphire,	Seneka Snake Root,
Calomel,	Virginia Snake Root,
Spaniſh Flies,	Rhubarb,
Cochineal,	Jalap,
Peruvian Bark,	Ipecacuanha,
Senna,	Epſom Salts,
Flowers of Sulphur,	Glaubers Salts,
Gum Ammoniac,	Sal Ammoniac,
Sucotrine Aloes,	Volatile Salts,
Aſafætida,	Tartar Emetic,
Gum Arabic,	White Vitriol,
Guiacum,	Blue Vitriol, &c. &c.

Alſo Vermilion, Verdegris, Pruſſian Blue and Linſeed Oil.

Orders from Phyſicians, country ſtore-keepers and others, will be thankfully received, and carefully executed.

Medicine Cheſts for ſhips, private families, &c. put up on the ſhorteſt notice, with plain and ſuitable directions.

Private preſcriptions neatly and exactly made up, and conſtant attendance given. ¶

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the 13th of July, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Charles Baſſonet, innkeper in Briſtol,

A PIECE of ASH CRIPPLE, and a high point of UP LAND, the lower end of Briſtol-Iſland, on which is erected a ſmall houſe, the whole containing 29 acres, more or leſs; adjoining Col. Joſeph M'Ilvaine, Captain Clark, and Mr George Gilleſpie's land and meadow; part of the above cripple is already cleared, the whole rich bottom; it lays fronting on the river Delaware; a flat may come up to the bank and tranſport the wood or hay to Philadelphia, Burlington, Briſtol, and from the two laſt places diſtant about one and three-quarters of a mile; the bank is defended from the waſh of the river by a ſtone wall, three feet thick, and above ſix feet high, laid on large pine logs; the ſluice is at preſent blown, and the owners living at a great diſtance is the reaſon it is offered for ſale: It will be ſtruck off for hard money, and that or the exchange in continental currency will be received from the purchaſer, to whom a good title will be made, on paying the conſideration money to the ſubſcribers, who will attend at the time of ſale.

§ JAMES HUNTER, JAMES STERLING.

PARCHMENT,

Made and Sold by

ROBERT WOOD,

IN Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Jail, Philadelphia; where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers or others, may be ſupplied in large or ſmall quantities. *6w.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

Gwined townſhip, Philadelphia county, May 31.

WAS Stolen, on the night of the 24th of April laſt, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, A black MARE, about 14 hands high, about 7 years old, high courage, and carries lofty, ſhe turns her fore feet remarkably out, trots and paces. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief ſhall have the above reward, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare only, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by

† JACOB SMITH.

May 29, 1780.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Cheſter, about ten days ago, A ſmall bay HORSE, about 12½ hands high, ſhod all round, both paces and trots, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ EDWARD VERNON.

TEN days ago came to the place
Of the ſubſcriber, at a pace,
A dark bay Mare, I will make bold,
Fourteen hands high and four years old;
With ſaddle on and bridle too,
And both of them are almoſt new;
No brand nor ear-mark ſhe has got,
In midling order is ner lot;
The owner I deſire to ſee
Him come and prove his property;
In reaſon, charges I'll expect,
To bring the coppers don't neglect.
In Cheſter county is my home,
In Londonderry townſhip known:
What name I'll go by when above,
Is only known to Dictaen Jove,
But here I'm called SAMUEL LOVE. *

To be SOLD by private ſale, or exchanged for a convenient HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana river, oppoſite to and within half a mile of the borough of Wilmington, containing 50 acres of good drained marſh meadow, and about 5 acres of upland adjoining thereto; the upland is high, and having a ſpring of good water, is an agreeable ſituation to build on; the whole fit for grazing or an extraordinary dairy. There is alſo to be ſold a leaſe for ſix years, of 18 acres of marſh meadow, adjoining the ſaid premiſes, the banks of the whole are in good repair, and the alotment of bank which belongs to ſaid marſh is well ſtoned, ſo that a ſmall expence will ſupport the ſame. For terms inquire of CHAMLESS ALLEN, merchant, Philadelphia, or JOSEPH WARNER, in Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, on Delaware.

N. B. Said Warner has alſo about 30 head of horned cattle, and three valuable horſes to diſpoſe of. ¶ 6 w.

ONE Hundred Dozen of Graſs and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES is now finiſhing for the enſuing harveſt, will be Sold wholeſale and retail, warranted or unwarranted good.

Made by THOMAS GOUCHER, Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, next door to the ſign of the Black-Horſe Tavern in Market ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. A young ſtout NEGROE to be ſold, has had the ſmall-pox. Enquire as above. * 6 w.

One GUINEA Reward.

WAS loſt in this City, a Gold LOCKET, ſet with garnets on one ſide, on the other the cypher CNG in hair. Whoever has found the ſame and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, ſhall be paid the above reward. All Goldſmiths and others, to whom it may be offered for ſale, are deſired to ſtop it.

June 6, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on Friday evening laſt, from the Falls of Schuylkill, a ſtrawberry roan MARE, about 15 hands high, paces and trots, 7 or 8 years old; had on a large quilted ſaddle, with a green cloth, and a ſnaffle bridle. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN VANDEREN. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merrion, the 18th inſtant, A Sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a bald face, two white hind feet, ſhod before, branded on the near buttock CH, ſuppoſed to be 7 or 8 years old, trots and canters well. The owner is deſired to come, and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. * WILLIAM WARD.

May 20, 1780.

Potts-Town, June 6, 1780.

WHEREAS in the Gazette of the 4th of Auguſt laſt we had an advertiſement inſerted, ſetting forth, that Robert Dill, A. C. I. did ſet up a public advertiſement in this town, accuſing us of propagating and ſpreading a report of his having ſold Continental Salt out of the ſtore: Theſe are therefore to acquaint him and the public, that we never ſaid he ſold Continental Salt, but that he, the ſaid Dill, ſold ſalt out of the Continental Store, is what we ſaid and can teſtify.

Now upon examining more particularly into the matter, we find that Robert Dill, at the requeſt of James May, took in a few barrels of ſalt which was ſaid May's property into the ſtore; that John Balty, who acted as ſcaleman for Robert Dill, at the requeſt of ſaid James May, ſold a few buſhels of his ſalt; but it was not nor is it our deſign to make any one believe that the public received any injury from the ſale of that ſalt, nor do we of our knowledge know or believe that Robert Dill has betrayed the truſt repoſed in him, nor do we want our former advertiſement to be underſtood as injurious to him

¶ DETERICK MATTEX, ADAM CLECKNER.

WANTED,

LABOURERS,

TO be employed by the month at Mud-Iſland, in the river Delaware, to whom proper encouragement will be given—and when the embargo is taken off, ſuch as deſire it will be diſcharged. Apply to the ſubſcriber at the widow Parry's, north weſt corner of Market and Sixth-ſtreets,

June 23. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

STRAYED from Mrs. Moore's, in North-Alley, near the White Bear, on Monday, the 26th inſt. A Cheſnut HORSE, 14 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder P with a C underneath, has a Roman noſe, paces, trots, and canters: Alſo a Bay HORSE, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, has ſome white ſaddle marks on his back, and a very ſhort tail. Whoever will bring ſaid horſes to Mr. James Davidſon, at the College, ſhall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by * JAMES DAVIDSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL and neat aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, ſome capital inſtruments, a caſe of ſix ſcalpels, with forceps, blow pipe, hook and ſciſſors, a caſe of couching inſtruments. Smellie's forceps, with their appertenances, trocar, and ſeveral other inſtruments. The whole to be ſold together, being all in good order; late the property of a deceaſed eminent Phyſician. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

STOLEN out of the paſture of Joſeph Darlington, near Brandywine Meeting, in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 17th inſtant June, a likely brown MARE, heavy eared, the off eye diſfigured by cutting her for the hooks, ſhort tail, ſhod before, paces and trots, is in very good order, about 14 hands 3 inches high, and has a little white ſpot behind one of her ears. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get his mare and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or for the mare only THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges paid, if brought home to the above place, by JOHN WARD. ¶

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Merion, on the night of the 9th inſtant June, a ſilver WATCH, with an old faſhioned ſilver face, maker's name Prince, No 2605, two pair ſilver buckles, one middling large, 34 penny weight 5 grains; the other a ſmall carved buckle, 25 penny weight, marked D D, and one homeſpun ſhirt. Whoever apprehends the thief, ſo that the owner may get the above articles, ſhall receive the above reward or in proportion for any part thereof. All watch makers and others are deſired to ſtop the above articles, ſhould they be offered for ſale, and all reaſonable charges ſhall be paid with the reward, by

† ISAAC DAVIS.

To be LETT,

In a public Part of the CITY,

A good Houſe, and Furniture.

Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

THE Public are hereby notified that the Partnerſhip of William Richards and Henry Land is diſſolved: No debts contracted againſt Richards and Land during the partnerſhip remain unſettled. Thoſe who are indebted to ſaid company, are deſired to pay the ſame to WILLIAM RICHARDS.

A freſh and general aſſortment of Capital and Patent MEDICINES, &c. to be ſold by WILLIAM RICHARDS, in Market-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Spread Eagle, near the Court-Houſe, and at his ſtore at Trenton-Landing, amongſt which are, Calomel, Camphor, Cantharides, Chamomile Flowers, Cortex Peru, Flour of Sulphur, French Barley, Gum Arabick, Glaubers and Epſom Salts, Iſinglaſs, Jalap, Ipecacuanha, Magneſia, Opium, Rhubarb, Sago, Senna, Roman Vitriol and Tartar Emetic; alſo, choice Pickled Sturgeon, fine India Soy, beſt Muſtard, Sweet oil, and Corks of all ſorts.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away, the 6th inſt. June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Makefield, Bucks county, a ſervant LAD, named Samuel Harris, about 18 years of age, of a dark complexion, dark eyes, and has ſhort brown hair; had on, when he went away, a flax and tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, is very talkative, uſed to live in Philadelphia, and ſuppoſed to be gone that way. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JOHN BEAUMONT, jun.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or conceal ſaid ſervant at their peril. ¶

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN CLOTHIER, or one that will take a mill on ſhares. Such a perſon, if recommended for ſobriety and honeſty, may meet with encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber, living one mile below Dover, in the Delaware State.

June 6, 1780. † 5w. THOMAS NIXON.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the plantation of Iſrael Pemberton, but now the property of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, a black MARE, 5 years old, has two white feet, a large ſtar in her forehead, about 14 hands high, walks cloſe with her hind legs, and has a ſmall white ſtreak under her belly. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES OGLERY.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merion townſhip, on Lancaſter road, a large roan HORSE, full 15 hands high, ſhod before, his hind feet white, a natural pacer, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ROBERT HOLLAND. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.